

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC (PROCESSION)—Pierpont.
BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—"Stratagems."
DAILY THEATRE—"An Arabian Night."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"The Girl of the Year."
HAYES THEATRE—"The Girl of the Year."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Fish and Land Animals.
PARK THEATRE—"The Girl of the Year."
STANLEY THEATRE—"The Girl of the Year."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"The Girl of the Year."
WALLACE THEATRE—"The Girl of the Year."

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"
BLAIR'S PILLS—Great English cure for
DUMINY & Co.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS in elegant Meerschaum
Pipes and Clear-bowls; also fine Amber Goods at prices
to suit the times. C. STEIN, 37 Broadway, corner Occidental
Hotel.

POMEROY'S "SEC."
THE BEST OLIVE OIL
NEW-YORK OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.
FOREIGN.—The French Ministry has resigned;
M. de Freycinet is forming a new one.
Extreme cold prevails in New-Braswick.
General Gough has been ordered by
General Buller to advance to Shiloh; he
will have 2,100 men with him.
Domestic.—In Syracuse yesterday morning
the thermometer was 12° below zero.
George H. Crowley, of Rochester, attempted
suicide.
C. A. Scott, a colored man
from North Carolina, explains the negro
exodus from that State.
The reorganization
of Governor Emery, of Utah, is
strongly urged.
Earlham College, Rich-
mond, Ind., has been partly destroyed by fire.
General Grant attended church in Philadelphia
yesterday, and had a quiet day.

CLY AND SUBURBAN.—The Brooklyn Rink was
opened as a church yesterday.—Mr. Talmage
referred to the recent proceedings at Jamaica.
A meeting was held at Dr. Storrs's
Church to aid the Ponce Indians.
Proceedings have been begun against the
Home Insurance Company of Newark.
Preparations were made to receive Mr.
Parnell.
Mr. Beecher preached on Christianity
as a reformation of the world.
A policeman was
arrested on a charge of robbing a lady.
Another
walking match was begun this morning.

THE WEATHER.—The weather observations
indicate warmer and generally cloudy weather,
with snow. Thermometer yesterday: highest, 36°;
lowest, 12°; average, 18½°.

The statement made elsewhere upon the
authority of apparently responsible persons,
respecting recent transactions upon the Indian
Reservation at San Carlos, Arizona, deserves
the attention, at least, of Commissioner Hayt
and other officials whose names are men-
tioned.

The official vote of this State, given by
counties in the table printed on another page,
will repay attention as an accurate account of
the November election. Among the minor
facts worth noting is the survival of the
Greenback party in somewhat larger propor-
tions than were looked for. Their candidate
for Lieutenant-Governor received 23,000
votes, as against 75,000 cast by the party in
1878. The Prohibition vote curiously enough
shows considerable gain, in percentage, upon
that given at the last election for Governor.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch follows his former
letter upon the Silver question with one in-
closing and commenting upon a letter from
Congressman Buckner. This is a reply to Mr.
McCulloch's former communication. Judge
Buckner explains his reasons for seeking to
require the National banks to hold gold and
silver as a part of their reserves, as a prelimi-
nary to the retirement of the smaller bank-
notes. Ex-Secretary McCulloch takes pains to
say that he does not think, with the Chairman
of the House Committee on Banking and Cur-
rency, that the people must be "educated" up
to the substitution of coin for the small notes,
but joins with him in deprecating an increase
of the circulation of bank-notes.

A Boston letter describes a curious feature
of the women's debut in politics, which the
telegraph did not bring us. As the behavior
of the male voters at the polls showed, the
new electors and courteous feeling toward the
most kindly existed on all sides. In Salem
four of the forty-two women who registered
were elected to the School Board, and in Boston
an overwhelming majority of the voters de-
sired to see at least one, and perhaps two, of
the women voters chosen to the same Board.
But the feminine managers, being new to work
of this kind, wanted more than they could
get, and utterly disregarded the warnings of
men experienced in politics. Three women
were put upon the ticket, and not one of them

was elected. This teaches, as the story-books
say, the inevitable superiority of masculine
wisdom, and should cause all ladies, political
and otherwise, to reflect upon the dreadful
consequences of refusing to take a man's ad-
vice.

The resignation of the French Ministry yester-
day will occasion little surprise, as it has been
long predicted. M. Waddington has played his
part as fully, but it has been apparent through-
out the legislative session that he could not com-
mand the hearty support of the entire Republi-
can party. He was, it has been aptly ob-
served, too conservative for the Republi-
cans and too liberal for the Royalists. It is possible that M. de Frey-
cinet, who is forming a new Cabinet, may be
more successful in securing the support of
his party. It is, however, generally con-
ceded that unless M. Gambetta assumes the Pre-
mier-ship no stable Ministry can be formed. The
crisis calls for moderation and good-will
on the part of each of the four
groups which form the Republican party. If
prudence is not observed, M. Gambetta him-
self may be unable eventually to avert grave
disasters to the Republican cause.

Secretary Sherman is much misrepresented
by those who find in the late action of the Na-
tional Committee and in his presence at Philadel-
phia proofs of a disposition on his part
to retire from the Presidential contest in
favor of General Grant. There is
the best reason for saying that the
Secretary has never changed the views con-
cerning the third term which he expressed
with such emphasis four years ago. He has
had no conversation whatever with General
Grant on the subject, and was not even in Phila-
delphia at the time of some of the alleged
interviews. He favored Don Cameron as a
well-qualified and most capable man for the
Chairmanship of the National Committee,
when there seemed to be no other promi-
nent candidate, and when he supposed
that selection likely to be acquiesced
in by all. Seven of the Cameron
votes were given by Sherman men,
so that the Grant element in the Committee
was decidedly in the minority. Whatever the
result of the campaign now opening, it
is evident that they make a great mistake who
fancy that John Sherman can be left out of
the calculations.

The negro exodus is forcing its way again
into the public view, in spite of the denials of
Southern Senators that there is any discon-
tent among the blacks. Four hundred
negroes, all of whom were able to pay
their way, have passed through St. Louis
during the past week, and 150 more
end themselves in that city without
means to go on. Word comes that several
thousand are about to leave Mississippi,
and the movement has now taken hold upon
Arkansas negroes also. In both of these States
expatriated governments have not existed for a
good number of years, and the colored peo-
ple have had time to grow contented, accord-
ing to Senator Hill's late recently pronoun-
ced at Washington. That these negroes
have not grown contented is, probably,
merely one of the exceptions which prove
the rule. Our readers will find in
the Washington dispatches still another
explanation—the statement of an intelligent,
hard-working North Carolina mulatto of the
reasons for the flight of his people from that
State, which has already begun and threatens
to increase rapidly. Mr. Hill probably
knows how many years North Carolina
has been in Democratic hands, and whether
it ever had what could be called a carpet-
bag government. This man tells a straight-
forward story, and one that seems to
contain the evidence of its own truth.

He says, among other things, that the
negroes are oppressed by the laws and
cheated by their employers, and are growing
desperate. It brings us to a realizing sense
of the wickedness of those carpet-baggers to find
that this state of things exists only because
they have not been away long enough.

PAYING CONGRESSMEN IN SILVER.
Secretary Sherman is a little too lenient.
Members of Congress do not seem to be aware
that he is exercising toward them a consid-
erable degree of favoritism. Other creditors
of the Government, it is true, have some reason
to complain if the Secretary of the Treasury
forces them to accept silver dollars in place
of other forms of currency which the Gov-
ernment has placed in circulation, but the
Congress of the United States, by which the
coinage of silver dollars was required, can
surely not complain if the Govern-
ment, unable to dispose of the dollars
it has coined in any other way, insists
upon the payment of them to Congress and
its employees for their salaries. It is true the
Secretary would be doing a great wrong if he
should force upon holders of United States
bonds, for example, silver dollars, though they
had, under the original contract, every right
to expect gold dollars or their equivalent.
But whatever claims the present Congress has
against the Government of the United States
they are subject to and both legally and
morally modified by the enactment of Congress
requiring that silver dollars should be coined,
and should be the legal tender in the payment
of debts.

Secretary Sherman, however, so far from
seeking to press this right of the Government
to choose in what form it will discharge the sal-
aries of Members of Congress, has just issued an
order under which the Sergeant-at-Arms is per-
mitted to draw silver certificates in place of
silver dollars, for that portion of the indebted-
ness of the Government to Congress which
the Treasury is obliged to pay in silver. This
is an act of especial favor. To many of the
employees of the Government, who are per-
sons of limited means, or who live at distant
points where banks are not prepared to nego-
tiate silver certificates readily, this mode
of escaping the inconvenience of carrying
silver coins would be impracticable. Evidently
the Secretary desires to make the act of Congress
as little inconvenient as possible to members of Con-
gress, and in this he shows a kindly disposi-
tion. It is to be feared, however, that mem-
bers of the majority do not as yet fully ap-
preciate the generous and forbearing spirit in
which they are treated by the Secretary.

There is some reason to doubt whether, in
the public interest, it might not be better to
bring home to members of Congress, in as
distinct and impressive a manner as possible,
the peculiar inconveniences arising from the
coinage of silver. Let us suppose, for exam-
ple, that the Secretary should declare, in in-
structions to the officers of his department,
that silver dollars should not be paid out
to creditors of the Government who may man-
ifest a preference for other forms of currency,
excepting that the salaries of Congress and its
employees should be paid exclusively in silver.
For this course he would have warrant in the
fact that Congress has formally and officially
declared its willingness to receive this sort of

currency, by the enactment that it should be
coined and paid in the discharge of public
debts. If, after some experience, Congress-
men should find this mode of payment de-
cidedly inconvenient, it is possible that they
might be more disposed to consider the effects
of that inconvenience upon other creditors of
the Government. Perhaps they might even be
inclined to ask whether it was wise, on the
whole, to compel the Government to continue
the coinage of dollars which no creditors of
the Government were willing to accept in pay-
ment of their claims, or could accept and use
without serious inconvenience. The practical
test of the workings of the Silver bill could
hardly be made anywhere else with as little
difficulty as in the City of Washington itself,
and the test might properly be applied, first
of all, to those persons who are immediately
responsible for the continuance of the coinage
of silver. They have deemed it desirable to
compel the Treasurer to heap up two millions
a month of silver dollars, and it is fair that
they should afford, in their own persons, some
outlet for the use of a currency they thus
created.

Heretofore the public has found consolation
for women's walking-matches in the disas-
trous failure which usually attended those
enterprises. If it was in a certain sense hu-
miliating to know that such exhibitions were
possible among a civilized people where women
are the objects of a peculiar loyalty and cour-
tesy, there was swift compensation in the ban-
chilling absence of spectators and in the bank-
ruptcy of the box-office. The poor creature
who necessity forced into such an ignoble
business were shown, with the plainness which
is kindness, that the public was not disposed
to make it profitable; and the brutal specula-
tors who employed them lost their money and
could only enjoy the poor satisfaction of cursing
an unappreciative community. But now it
becomes necessary to record the heightened
mortification of a successful women's walk-
ing-match. We do not pretend to know the
business secrets of the speculator who organ-
ized last week's "international" contest, and
it may be that we are overestimating his
profits; but when more than 1,000 persons
gathered at midnight on a Sunday night to see
the start, and more than 5,000 persons were
present six days later to see the finish, it is
fair to conclude that the venture has proved
successful. The fact that the manager
paid out several thousand dollars in
honest money as prizes is another point
in evidence. Managers have been known
to run away from similar responsibilities,
when that was the easiest method of dis-
posing of them. It is a curious fact that a
good proportion of the large crowd present
on Saturday night were women and children.

As to the degrading and brutalizing ten-
dencies of such a show, it ought not to be nec-
essary to multiply words. The mystery is in
its attractiveness. If the mass of spectators
came to see female beauty, they are reasona-
bly certain to be grievously disappointed; if
they find it at all, it will be under most un-
favorable conditions. Six days and nights of
walking will be a man ten years in looks, as
spectators of the match in which Gyon ap-
peared will remember. What the effect must
be upon the appearance of a woman the aver-
age man will prefer to leave to conjecture.
The reporters agree that the spectacle afforded
on the last day of the so-called contest was
a painful one. The thousand people who gathered
to see the start of twenty-five women in jan-
guary costumes on the opening night must be given
credit for a feeble symptom of good taste,
though it was of the lowest order. But the five
thousand who went to watch eighteen
women, lame, stiff and bedraggled, limp
through the last hours of a degrading competi-
tion, must remain inexhaustible and inexple-
nable. And the women and children among
them make the gloomiest part of the pic-
ture.

THE MAINE CONSPIRACY.
The indignation of Democratic journals
casts a curious light upon the infamous act
of Democrats in Maine. The New-York World,
in a prominent editorial, speaks of "the com-
bination between the Cipher-Alley Demo-
crats and the Readjusting Greenbackers,"
"which bore fruit in Maine the other day,"
quotes the resolutions shaped by the Demo-
crats who oppose Mr. Bayard "as indicating
"what the Greenback Readjusters demand
and Cipher-Alley is ready to concede," and
insists that "the Gramercy Greenbackers
"advocate what they confess to be an
"unconstitutional currency." Evidently The
World means to attribute the swindle in
Maine to the contrivance and influence of
Mr. Tilden and his associates. That suspicion
should turn in that direction is very natural,
because the men who tried to steal the
electoral vote of Oregon and to buy the electoral
vote of Florida would not stop at any infamy
that might promise success. But the emphatic
assertions of a leading Democratic paper, in
respect to the last Democratic candidate for
the Presidency, can hardly have been based
on suspicion only. It must be presumed that
The World has some especial reason to believe
that Cipher-Alley prompted the fraud in
Maine.

Apparently, also, the object of the arrange-
ment between "the readjusting Greenbackers"
and "the Cipher-Alley Democrats" is to make
sure of certain Presidential electors. It is not
to be expected that persons who are desperate
enough to count out Representatives really
elected by one-fifth of the voters of Maine will
suffer the voters themselves to choose the elect-
ors. There would be entirely too much uncer-
tainty for them in the result of the next popular
election. It is more probable that the con-
spirators contemplate a direct appointment of
electors by the bogus Legislature just man-
ufactured. In that case, electors can be
chosen in advance of a National Demo-
cratic Convention who will refuse to
vote for any Democrat except the man of
Cipher-Alley. It is easy to see that such a
selection would go far to coerce the Convention.
If the delegates should be informed that the
electors from Maine would vote for Mr. Tilden,
or, if he should not be nominated, for some
Greenback candidate, it is possible
that the Convention would hesitate to throw
away the seven electoral votes already secured
from a Northern State. Perhaps some pre-
monition of this coercive scheme may move
The World to denounce very indignantly the
dishonest performance in Maine. It is even
possible that those Democrats who do not wish
to be allied with the Readjusting Greenbackers
or the Cipher-Alley party may be disposed to
resist the scheme stubbornly, either in the
bogus Legislature of Maine or in Congress.

The friends of other Democratic candidates,
and especially those friends of Mr. Bayard
who are trying in earnest to place the Demo-
cratic party on a hard-money platform, will
be apt to ask how far the new alliance ex-
tends. Is it proposed, for example, to gather
in the followers of Kenney in California, in
order to secure, if possible, a majority in the

Legislature of that State? Is it proposed,
also, to bring together the Greenback men
and the Democrats in the Indiana Legisla-
ture? It is not quite impossible that, with
the aid of the barrel of money, electors
might be stolen in these States and in
Oregon, as well as in Maine. It will
not do to take it for granted that
"the Cipher-Alley Democrats" will leave
any trick untried because of its dishon-
esty. They have ceased to care for decent public
opinion, or the brand in Maine would not have
been perpetrated. Desperate and unscrupulous
men, who are playing for high stakes, need
constant and careful watching. If the 31
electors from the four States named could be
stolen, these, with 138 from the South, would
make 169—only 16 less than a majority.
Then, if a Democratic House could be induced
to throw out the electoral vote of New-York
altogether, on some pitiful technicality such
as was resorted to in Maine, an apparent ma-
jority of all votes counted might be secured
for the Democratic candidate. True, these
proceedings would be essentially revolutionary.
But what reason is there for believing that
the Cipher-Alley and Readjusting Greenback
party does not meditate revolutionary pro-
ceedings?

CHRISTMAS WEATHER.
People who have been sighing for good, honest Win-
ter weather were in great spirits yesterday. Possibly
those who think that Christmas is not Christmas
unless the mercury is somewhere near zero, the
ground covered with snow, and the keen frosty
air alive with the music of the merry
sleigh-bells, are in a fair way to be grati-
fied. It must be admitted that the current
of public opinion thus far this Winter has been
rather against the weather. When people have
laid in coal and bought overcoats and com-
forters, and generally made anti-Arctic prepara-
tions, a mild season brings with it something of
a feeling of personal injury. We like to have things
according to the season, and undoubtedly warm
and even muggy weather in December is far from
healthy or agreeable. And so the foretaste of cold
weather which we had yesterday proved specially
welcome, and the snow which began to fall last
night will be hailed with delight, if it only stays
long enough to grace the Christmas festivities.

It is one of the chief charms of the Winter
holidays that they do come in the Winter,
when indoor comforts are most thoroughly
enjoyed; when the wants of the poor are most
pressing, and consequently the pleasure of relieving
them is the greater. Christmas is a festival
of fireside fun, or of brisk promenade out of
doors with a plenty of wraps. In old
times there used to be excellent sleighing
during the festive time; but sleighing in this
vicinity at least, if the croakers are right, has
not been what it used to be. However, it would be a shame
just now to croak at anything; and so we will say
nothing but good of the cold snap which puts new
life into the blood, which colors the cheeks with
the sign of health, and makes us readier for work,
and clearer in thought, and proof against vapors
and neurisms. In summer we acquiesce; in spring-
time we hope and look forward; in autumn we
dream; but in Winter we work that we may be
warm, and lose our taste for perpetual luxury
and lassitude. Then it is that we know that our
ancestors wrestled with the forces of nature under
Southern skies, and something of the old might
which rescued a continent from its wild waste
comes back to us. So Winter to us is not a
time of discontent, but rather a time of energy
and honest muscular endeavor. We acquiesce in
the ills of things. We like cold weather in Winter
as we like flowers and fruits in the Summer, and
laugh at our freedom once more from meteorological
paradox.

The wonderful electric lamp which Mr.
Edison was said so long ago to have in-
vented, and for a sight of which the world
has been impatiently waiting, seems to be
a failure. At least, according to The Herald,
Mr. Edison has himself abandoned the spirals
of platinum and iridium which were its main fea-
ture, and the ingenious mechanism by which they
were kept in a state of incandescence without
fusion, and has turned for a solution of
the problem to incandescent carbon. The
result—the perfected lamp—appears to be
merely a modification of the Sawyer-Man light,
which, as everybody knows, consists of a fine in-
candescent pencil of carbon in a globe of nitrogen gas.
Mr. Edison bends his carbon pencil, or filament,
into the form of a horseshoe, and exhausts the
globe surrounding it. That is substantially
the only difference between the two systems. Both
depend upon a fine thread or cylinder of incandes-
cent carbon. Both protect the carbon from the
action of oxygen, the one by filling up the
globe with nitrogen, the other by drawing out
the oxygen with an air pump. There is no
new principle involved, therefore, in Mr.
Edison's light, and the modifications he has
made in the Sawyer-Man light are but
a poor return for fifteen months' labor.
The new Sawyer-Man-Edison lamp, how-
ever, will probably prove a useful
addition to other forms of electric
lighting, although it is not likely to be regarded
as a complete and satisfactory solution of the great
problem which has so long been absorbing the at-
tention of electricians.

That is a noticeable compliment which Harpers'
Latin Dictionary, edited by Charlton Lewis,
has just received abroad. We do not refer
to the praise of the foreign critics, generous
as our readers have seen that to be;
but to the action of the Universities in accepting
this piece of New-York classical scholarship
as their standard. The book is now printed
by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, and is the recog-
nized Latin authority for Oxford and Cambridge.

The Maine Democrats succeeded in giving the
Blaine boom a fresh start.
"I tell you that Tilden means to be a candidate,"
said Mr. Scott Lord of the Boston to the Wash-
ington correspondent of the Other Day Globe. His
preferences are known to be for General Buell, but he
is too shrewd an observer and too good a lawyer
not to know that his candidate has no chance against
a man with so valid a mortgage as the Claimant. Mr.
Lord bases his knowledge of Mr. Tilden's inten-
tions on the confident statements of men known to
hold the most intimate relations with the Sage of
Gramercy Park. He believes that neither Bayard
nor Hancock will be nominated. Should the Demo-
crats nominate Grant, it would be a close question
as to whether he or Tilden would carry New-York,
but the chances would be in favor of Tilden.

If Mr. Tilden were gifted with as self-sacrificing
a spirit as Jonah, he would relieve his party of a
bad load.
The failure of the National Republican Com-
mittee to name Cincinnati as the place of meeting
of the next convention is received in a philosophical
light by the papers of that city. "To Cincinnati it
is a small matter," but "it may be a great concern
to a new and ephemeral town," remarks the satir-
ical Gazette. The Commercial says its only objection
to Chicago is that it is given to booms. It shows,
however, the worthlessness of local booms by citing
the want of success of the Cincinnati boom for
Bristow in 1876. It says: "The Bristow banners
were on the outer wall, and the galleries were agi-
tated by thousands of Bristow fans." The absolute
failure of that effort will doubtless discourage simi-
lar attempts in the future. In any event, the de-
legates to the Chicago Convention are likely to meet
and transact their business uninfluenced by the
local preference of the city where they assemble.

By actual experiment the Democrats have dis-
covered that they can keep Ben Hill's mouth closed
for three legislative weeks. This must be a valuable
"find" for them. And now if they can arrange
their vacations so as to occur at about that distance
of time the party can feel comparatively safe on
one point.
It is safe to say that the Maine fraud was not
hatched in Gramercy Park. Whatever else can be
said against Mr. Tilden, he has never been accused

of being a dund head. And the Maine conspira-
tors will soon learn that they have made certain
their claim to be called dunderheads of the most
approved kind.

One Democratic paper is so enthusiastic over the
success of its party in counting out legally-elected
officers in Maine that it nominates Bayard and Gar-
celon as a suitable ticket for its party to support
next year for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.
Garcelon and Bartolow would make a more appro-
priate ticket, for between the latter's shogism and
the former's patent right, don't action continue
until the Democracy would have a sure thing
of it.

Garcelon had better write his political epitaph
and get under it as quick as possible.

Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, tells a corre-
spondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer that the election
of Don Cameron to the Chairmanship of the
National Republican Committee means that Grant
will be renominated and that he will accept. He
thinks that the General has allowed his friends to
go too far toward securing him a renomination to
recede now. They have construed his silence as
consent, and having committed themselves, it
would be ungenerous for him to disappoint them.
The views of ex-Senator Bartolow on a third term
are also given in the paper. In his opinion
the election of Don Cameron is without significance.
Grant, however, can have the nomination if he
wants it. The only question is whether he wants it.

There is one Presidential candidate about whose
wholes the country is not in doubt, and that is John
Sherman. He has frankly stated that he will ac-
cept the nomination if his party honors him with it.
A little candor is commendable in a statesman now
and then.

Congressman Aiken has a decided opinion of Mr.
Tilden. He says: "He represents a bag of dollars.
He has never felt a sympathetic heart-throb for any
portion of the people, South or West." Now, what is
Mr. Tilden's opinion of Congressman Aiken?

PERSONAL.
For those few people who have not seen Dr.
Arthur Sullivan it may be worth while to present
this photograph: He is of the medium height and
is moderately stout; his features are small and in-
telligent; his expression full of mind and humor;
his eyes are very dark and bright, and his closely-
cropped hair, located on his temples, are black.

Mr. J. W. Mackey is said by a correspondent of
The Post of San Francisco to feel the strongest de-
votion to the Comstock Mine. It reflects upon him
no odium of care, responsibility and annoyance, but
he cannot endure to leave it. In eighteen months
he has been but twice to San Francisco, and then
only to remain a few hours; he has been unremit-
tingly at his post during the whole time.

There is not much of the dandy about Mr. Glad-
stone. Last session it came to pass that he appeared
in Parliament with a white hat, a blue neck-tie,
a pair of really well-made trousers, and one lavender-
kid glove. He was never seen with more
than the one glove; he had probably dropped
the other, after being carelessly dressed at
home, and sent off to the House. His ap-
pearance created a great sensation, and he main-
tained the disguise for nearly a week. Then he
gladly got rid of the new clothes, and returned
to his familiar garments, which date back "many
years ago."

Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the poet, lives a
most secluded and retired life; he rarely goes into
society, and even his brother does not venture to
bring visitors to his studio. It is since the death
of Mrs. Rossetti, a beautiful and sweet-natured
woman, that this habit of reserve has grown
upon the husband she left to regret her.
When she died, Rossetti was so wretched that
he felt his own intellectual life was at an end and
in his grave he buried all the hopes he had
and which he had made such a study of. His
friends, resolved that the poems should not be
lost, opened the grave and rescued them; and after
a time revealing to the world what were in ex-
istence, they persuaded him to print them.

Secretary Thompson, when in his office one day,
received an acquaintance who brought with him a
stranger whom he presented to the Secretary. In a
short time Mr. Evans came in, and Mr. Thompson
introduced both gentlemen to him, but could
not remember the stranger's name. "Mott—
Randolph Mott—is my name," said the latter.
"Are you Randolph Mott who used to live in Cul-
pepper County?" asked the Secretary. "I am,"
said the other. "Well, Mott, I'm glad to see you,"
said Mr. Thompson, and turning again to
the Secretary of State, he added: "Mr.
Evans let me now introduce to you the man who
told me how to see you." And then he explained
that when a boy he had intended to become a tailor,
and worked for a time in the shop of Mr. Mott,
who was of that trade.

Mrs. Grant is reported by The Gazette of
Reno as having discovered at the railway
station there the prettiest girl she has
seen in all her travels. The proud jour-
nalist announces this fact says that though
threatened with battle, murder and sudden death, it
would reveal the name of the young damsel thus
distinguished, and proceeds in this manner to con-
sole those lovely dames of Reno who were not so
honored by Mrs. Grant: "Those who were not so
remarked may not have been present at the time.
Or, being at the depot, they may not have been
seen. And, suppose they were there, were seen by Mrs.
Grant, and not admired. Who is Mrs. Grant, that
she should make such an individual and absurd re-
marks? She has no national fame for it anyhow. At
least she is not celebrated in Europe as a critic of
that kind. Mrs. Grant may be color-blind for all
anybody knows."

David Swing, the clever Western preacher, a
writer in The Albany Journal says that his "awk-
wardness not seldom draws a smile over the face of
one who is not accustomed to his presence; and as a
traveler, bearing a romantic ideal, is said to have
exclaimed, at his first view of the Nile, 'Is that
all?' so must many who have gone to see and hear
this celebrated pulpit orator for the first time, have
exclaimed, as he stole into his seat with his eyes
resting on the floor rather than on the congregation
and his uncle's figure seeming anxious to vanish
out of sight, 'Is that Swing?' His voice is no gift
from Apollo. Until the moment of embarrassment is
past and the soul of the speaker comes to his relief,
and thought and poetry begin to breathe their vital
charms around him and inspire his vocal organs, his
voice is both weak and unmelodious, and to not a
few it is even disagreeable. He makes none of the
oratorical clichés so popular with Republican
preachers. He is rarely impassioned. No listener is
thrilled, but every one is pleased and deeply im-
pressed, without being able to know just why."

The late M. de Merly d'Argenteau, Archbishop
of Tyr, and suffragan Bishop of Liege, had a very re-
markable life. He was in his youth a handsome and
brilliant colonel of Hussars, and engaged to be
married to the young Countess de la Tour du
Pin, heiress of one of the great families of
France. Three weeks before the date fixed for
the wedding she was seized with an illness which
carried her off after a few days' suffering. It was a
blow from which the "beau sauteur" did not re-
cover; he immediately left the army and entering
the religious life, rose rapidly, and after
serving for ten years as Papal Nuncio
at Munich, was sent to Liege, where he
took an active part in every good work.
He visited Paris in 1855 for the first time since he
was there on his return from the disastrous Russian
campaign, and was received by the Emperor with
the honors of a peer. He was a man of great
character, and his life was a noble example to
many. He died recently of a heart attack, and
was buried in the city of Liege.

There is a parrot in Montgomery, Ala.,
which sings the airs from Pinafore correctly, though it
is not stated that it says, "Hardly ever." The obvious
mark has been made that such a bird is too good for
this world, and should be gently exterminated out of it.
A painful suicide occurred near Cochranton,
Penn., on the 19th inst. Andrew Lampo, a farmer, was
defendant in a suit for slandering a neighbor, which
was likely to go against him, and dreading the issue,
hanged himself. He was about forty years old, and
leaves a family.

A novel fight recently occurred at Atlanta,
Ga., between a rooster and two small but vicious dogs.
It lasted several minutes, during which the bird lost a
great deal of his plumage and most of his tail; but at
last he beat the dogs all hollow, and they retired, sadder
and wiser animals.

And now the Post Office Department is turn-
ing its attention to a number of small printing concerns
in the vicinity of New-Haven, which have advertised
largely in a sensational way to furnish, among other
things, so dictionaries for 54 cents. One of these offices

has thirty-five aliases. There are said to be seventy-five
similar concerns in the good State of Connecticut.

Spiritualism is exciting special interest in
Denver. A young girl, daughter of a well-known and re-
spected family, drops of into trances, when the sug-
gestions of her father and mother are followed by the ap-
pearance of spirits in perfect distinctness, and so forth.
The facts are certified to by ladies and gentlemen who
are of more suspicion. All of which has been done, seen
and heard many times before and in other places be-
sides Denver.

Additional developments in the Dexter (Me.)
Bank case are promised. Mr. Piper, a Boston account-
ant, has made a thorough examination of the accounts
of Ramo, the treasurer, who was supposed to have been
murdered in defense of the vault. It is now certain
that he was a considerable defaulter, and a suit is to be
brought against his estate. Meanwhile, a church has
been built to his memory, and a copy of his fidelity to
the death of a bank officer. The theory is that he com-
mitted suicide.

The Christmas number of The Graphic is out
to-day, and is an improvement on any of its previous
issues. Great pains have been taken with the typog-
raphical execution. Some of its work in colors not only
far surpasses anything ever before seen in any issue of
a daily newspaper, but ranks with the best work of the
kind in any of the American annuals, and compares
favorably with the color-printing of English publications.
The text is an agreeable mélange of fact and fancy well
suited to the day, and showing throughout thorough
editorial skill and business judgment.

Lebanon, Me., is proud of possessing the
stupidest man in the United States. He is a farm hand,
and was engaged to plough a ten-acre lot. Wishing him
to draw a straight furrow, his employer directed his
attention to a cow grazing right opposite, telling him to
drive directly toward that cow. He started his horses,
and his employer's attention was drawn to something
else; but in a short time, looking around, he saw the
cow, and the cow, and the cow, and the cow, and the cow,
and the cow, and the cow, and the cow, and the cow,
and the cow, and the cow, and the cow, and the cow,
and the cow, and the cow, and the cow, and the cow,
and